UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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EXAMINER
DALENCOURT, YVES

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2157	

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

PTOL-90A (Rev. 04/07)

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary	09/770,994	TRAN, TRUNG M.
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Yves Dalencourt	2157	

-- *The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address* --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE _3_ MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on _21 May 2007_.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) _1-6,8,9,18-21,23-25,33-41,48,50 and 51_ is/are pending in the application.

　　4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) _1-6, 8-9, 18-21, 23-25, 33-41, 48, 50-51_ is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

　　Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

　　Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

　　a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

　　　1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

　　　2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

　　　3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

　　* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1)☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3)☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
　　Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
　　Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.

5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application

6)☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

This office action is responsive to amendment filed on 05/21/2007.

Response to Amendment

The amendment filed on 05/21/2007 under 37 CFR 1.131 is sufficient to

overcome the Hendriks reference.

The Examiner previously used The Burke reference to reject the claims.

Such prior art was removed because the Examiner found a better art and used it

to reject the amended claims. Applicant has filed a rule 1.131 affidavit to

overcome the Hendriks reference. However, after a further review and analysis,

the Examiner is obligated to use the previous art (Burke) to reject the claims

since such prior art is functionally equivalent to the claimed invention.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that

form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the
United States before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent, or on an international application
by another who has fulfilled the requirements of paragraphs (1), (2), and (4) of section 371(c) of this
title before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent.

The changes made to 35 U.S.C. 102(e) by the American Inventors Protection Act

of 1999 (AIPA) and the Intellectual Property and High Technology Technical

Amendments Act of 2002 do not apply when the reference is a U.S. patent resulting

directly or indirectly from an international application filed before November 29, 2000.

Therefore, the prior art date of the reference is determined under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) prior

to the amendment by the AIPA (pre-AIPA 35 U.S.C. 102(e)).

Claims 1 - 6, 18 – 19, 27, and 48 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as

anticipated by or, in the alternative, under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as obvious over Alexander

James Burke (US 6,032,162; hereinafter Burke).

Regarding claims 1, 2, 4, 18, and 48, Burke teaches a client computer system, a

memory medium, and a method for connection to a server computer system via a

network (fig. 1), the client computer system (Burke discloses a user terminal 10)

comprising a processor (controller 30, fig. 1); a memory coupled to the processor

(inherently in user terminal 10); receive user input from a user specifying bookmark

information, wherein the bookmark information specifies a uniform resource locator

(URL) (col. 2, lines 22 - 34); determine whether the user wants to store the bookmark

information locally or remotely (205, fig. 2; col. 3, lines 8 – 21; Burke discloses initiating

internet communication with a remote internet site for storing bookmarks); store the

bookmark information locally if the user wants to store the bookmark information locally

(10, fig. 1; bookmarks are saved in user terminal 10); and if the user wants to store the

bookmark information remotely receive user authentication information from the user

(210, fig. 2; col. 3, lines 15 - 23); communicate with the server computer system to

authenticate the user, using the user authentication information (col. 3, lines 23 - 30);

send the bookmark information for storage in association with the user by the server

computer system (col. 3, line 64 through col. 4, line 2; col. 4, lines 36 - 43).

In the alternative,

Regarding claims 1, 2, 4, 18, and 48, Burke teaches a client computer system, a memory medium, and a method for connection to a server computer system via a network (fig. 1), the client computer system (Burke discloses a user terminal 10) comprising a processor (controller 30, fig. 1); a memory coupled to the processor (inherently in user terminal 10); receive user input from a user specifying bookmark information, wherein the bookmark information specifies a uniform resource locator (URL) (col. 2, lines 22 - 34); receive user authentication information from the user (210, fig. 2; col. 3, lines 15 - 23); communicate with the server computer system to authenticate the user, using the user authentication information (col. 3, lines 23 - 30); send the bookmark information for storage in association with the user by the server computer system (col. 3, line 64 through col. 4, line 2; col. 4, lines 36 - 43).

Burke teaches substantially all the limitations, including the idea of *uploading bookmarks from User terminal 10 to remote Internet system 15. In step 205, following the start at step 200, controller 30, in conjunction with modem 35, establishes Internet TCP/IP and HTTP compatible communication with remote Internet system 15 via telephone lines 37 by dialing a telephone number and transmitting an Internet URL address code of remote Internet system 15. In step 210, a User enters a Userid and password via keyboard 20 and interface 25 in order to obtain access to remote Internet system 15* (see fig. 2; col. 3, lines 8 – 30), but fails to specifically teach the idea of determining whether the user wants to store the bookmark information locally or

remotely; storing the bookmark information locally if the user wants to store the bookmark information locally.

However, one skilled in the art recognizes that the Burke reference is at least functionally equivalent to the claimed invention for the purpose of achieving the same end results.

Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Burke by having such determination of storing bookmarks locally or remotely in order to allow users to access their bookmarks in any computer.

Regarding claim 3, Burke teaches the client computer system of claim 1, wherein the processor of the client computer system is further operable to execute program instructions stored in the memory to retrieve the bookmark information from the server computer system, subsequently to said sending the bookmark information to the server computer system (col. 7, lines 26 – 43; see claim 27).

Regarding claim 5, Burke teaches the client computer system and method of claim 1, wherein the software application executing in the client computer system is operable to enable a user to access the retrieved bookmark information via a graphical user interface of the software application (col. 6, lines 54 – 67; col. 7, lines 11 - 25).

Regarding claim 6, Burke teaches the client computer system and method of claim 1, wherein said enabling the user to access the bookmark information via a graphical user interface comprises enabling the user to access the bookmark information via a menu (col. 6, lines 54 – 67; col. 7, lines 11 - 25).

Regarding claims 19 and 20, Burke teaches the client computer system of claims

18 and 26, wherein said receiving the user input specifying the bookmark information

and said sending the bookmark information for storage by the server computer system

are performed by a first computer system, the method further comprising a second

computer system retrieving the bookmark information from the server computer system

(col. 5, line 62 through col. 6, line 23).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set
> forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and
> the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the
> invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains.
> Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 8 - 9, 23 - 25, and 50 – 51 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being

unpatentable over Alexander James Burke (US 6,032,162; hereinafter Burke) in view of

De Greef et al (US 6,549,217; hereinafter De Greef).

Regarding claims 8 - 9, 23 - 25, and 50 – 51, Burke teaches substantially all the

limitations in claims 1, 10, 18, 26, and 48, but fails to specifically teach that said

communicating with the server computer system to authenticate the user is performed

using the Lightweight Directory Access Protocol; and wherein said sending the

bookmark information for storage by the server computer system is performed using the

Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP) (LDAP).

However, De Greef teaches, in the same field of endeavor, a system and method

for computer system management using bookmarks, wherein said communicating with

the server computer system to authenticate the user is performed using the Lightweight

Directory Access Protocol; and wherein said sending the bookmark information for

storage by the server computer system is performed using the Lightweight Directory

Access Protocol (LDAP) (LDAP) (col. 16, lines 32 - 47).

Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the

invention was made to modify the teachings of Burke by using a Lightweight Directory

Access Protocol (LDAP) (LDAP) to allow communication with the server computer

system to authenticate the user, and to send the bookmark information for storage by

the server computer as evidenced by De Greef for the purpose of accessing by a simple

reference user's bookmarks anywhere that the directory server can be accessed,

thereby providing a convenient and user friendly bookmarking system.

Regarding claim 25, Burke teaches substantially all the limitations in claim 18,

but fails to specifically teach that in storing the bookmark information, the server

computer system is operable to add the bookmark information to existing bookmark

information that is already stored for the user.

However, De Greef teaches, in the same field of endeavor, a system and method

for computer system management using bookmarks, wherein in storing the bookmark

information, the server computer system is operable to add the bookmark information to

existing bookmark information that is already stored for the user (col. 7, lines 12 – 34).

Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the

invention was made to modify the teachings of Burke by incorporating a server

computer system that is operable to add the bookmark information to existing bookmark

information that is already stored for the user as evidenced by De Greef for the purpose

of providing a convenient and user friendly bookmarking system

Claims 33 - 41 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

Alexander James Burke (US 6,032,162; hereinafter Burke) in view of Mendelevitch et al

(EP 1030247 A2; hereinafter Mendelevitch).

Regarding claims 33 - 41, Burke teaches a method for sharing bookmark

information among different computer systems (fig. 1), the method comprising a first

computer system receiving user input specifying bookmark information), wherein the

bookmark information specifies a uniform resource locator (URL)(col. 3, lines 8 – 15 and

lines 64 - 66); the first computer system communicating with a server computer system

in order to store the bookmark information on the server computer system (col. 3, lines

15 – 30 and col. 3, line 66 through col. 4, line 2).

Burke teaches substantially all the limitations, but fails to specifically teach a

second computer system communicating with the server computer system in order to

retrieve the stored bookmark information; and receiving information from a first

computer that specifies a particular user and stores the bookmark information in

association with the particular user, and a request for the bookmark information from the

second client computer system that specifies the same particular user.

However, Mendelevitch et al (EP 1030247 A2) teaches, in the same field of endeavor, a system and method for sharing bookmark information, which discloses a second computer system communicating with the server computer system in order to retrieve the stored bookmark information; and receiving information from a first computer that specifies a particular user and stores the bookmark information in association with the particular user, and a request for the bookmark information from the second client computer system that specifies the same particular user (para 0005, 0026 – 0028, and 0031 – 0035).

Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Burke's device by incorporating a second computer system communicating with the server computer system in order to retrieve the stored bookmark information; and receiving information from a first computer that specifies a particular user and stores the bookmark information in association with the particular user, and a request for the bookmark information from the second client computer system that specifies the same particular user as evidenced by Mendelevitch et al (EP 1030247 A2) for the purpose of avoiding transmission delays for the bookmark information, especially when available bandwidth between client(s) and server is low during periods of peak usage; thereby providing an efficient and reliable client/server system.

Conclusion

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Anupam et al (US Patent Number 6,535,912) discloses a method for creating and playing back a smart bookmark that automatically retrieves a requested web page through a plurality of intermediate web pages (see col. 2, lines 4 – 7).

Contact Information

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Yves Dalencourt whose telephone number is (571) 272-3998. The examiner can normally be reached on M-TH 7:30AM - 6:00PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Ario Etienne can be reached on (571) 272 4001. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the

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published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR.

Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only.

For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should

you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic

Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a

USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information

system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

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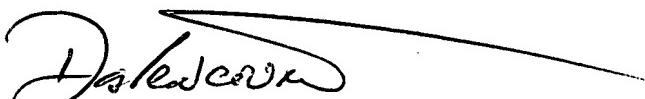
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